

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 19TH, 1898.

NUMBER 28

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gas works, edifices and all other works. Sells and imports machines and materials for agriculture or any other branch of industry. Imports merchandise of any and every description, contracts ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc., exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

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Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
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2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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Reserve fund.... £ 500,000 "

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LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

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Accumulated Funds.... £8,250,000

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No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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Reserve fund..... 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

57, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £12,954,532
Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MANCHESTER

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Apply to H. David de Sanson.

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RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.15 p.m., and 11.15 p.m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lumbary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway.

Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mont. Passagem, limit of the Santa Maria station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. on all land route passengers should take the midnight train at the Central Railway station at 8.55 a.m. and 4.50 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the Barca train leaves at 7.10 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the all land trains leave at 6 a.m. and 4.50 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the Barca leaves the Praia at 5 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marilhas at 5.50 a.m. daily and at 5 p.m. on Saturdays to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marinha. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2.15 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinha at 5.15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave M. Rua Cosme Velho, Lameretas, at 8 a.m. and 2.55 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.50 a.m. and 9.50 a.m., and 1.40 p.m. and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: *Ascending* 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., 1.20 p.m., 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m.; *Descending* 8.45, 10.55, 11.55 a.m., 1.05, 2.15, 2.05, 6.7 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita, Brazil (opposite Custom House).

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 69, Rua 1º de Março, RICHARD SHERBURN, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed in remembrance of the services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Palácio, Bagebras and Martins at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

JRVINK CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 64, Rua do Aqueduto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joao, No. 12.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. Gospel preaching, 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo, *English service* at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. *Portuguese service* at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, 7 p.m. Wednesday.—R. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Patricia Carmon, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WILKINS, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursday.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BARGEY, Pastor.

Caxia 359.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Itapicó do Riochuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, 7 p.m. FRANKLIN D. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHEY, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 55.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 89, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH READING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Red and Reading Room*, 10, Rua Carreira (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 10 o'clock p.m. President: A. Rodrigues; President: Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary: R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The new Chilean cruiser *O'Higgins* is reported to have arrived at Talcahuano.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that it is proposed to issue fifty millions in paper money, a part of which will be loaned to the banks.

—A Quito telegram of the 15th inst. says that the clericals are preparing another revolution against the present dictator, General Alfaro.

—It is reported from Buenos Aires that two Chilean transports have arrived at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of erecting fortifications on that coast.

—The Billingham protocol between Chile and Peru regarding the cession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica has been affirmed by both houses of the Peruvian congress and has been signed by President Pierola.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that at present the following Chilean war vessels are at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan: cruiser *Presidente Bizarria*, gunboat *Magallanes*, and transports *Casma*, *Umaguad* and *Tico*.

—A Santiago telegram of the 16th inst. says that 20,000 national guards are now in barracks there. And, we might add, the Chilean government has been brought to such straits over the foolishness of a new issue of paper currency it is to be made to meet the expenses.

—The Italian squad on under Admiral Candiani threatens to take possession of the port of Carthagena, Colombia, to oblige the Colombian government to pay the indemnity awarded to the Italian Cerruti. The United States government approves this measure.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government is said to have purchased two or three steamers in Italy, to be transformed into auxiliary cruisers.

—A project has been introduced into the Paraguayan congress, says an Asuncion telegram of the 16th inst., imposing a tax of 5 centavos gold per arroba on Brazilian *hera* mail passing through Paraguayan territory.

—A curious report was telegraphed from Montevideo on the 16th to the effect that President Cuestas is seeking a reconciliation with the "colletivists." Such a negotiation ought to be impossible even for the news-mongers.

—An Englishman has proposed in the Bolivian government to construct a railway from the Paraguay river at Port Suarez to ran to the city of Santa Cruz on a seventy-five centimetres gauge. All that the proposer asks is the land necessary for the purpose, without guarantee or subsidy of any sort.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th announces that a "trampship" has been restored throughout the province of Entre Rios, General Macia announces that there are neither victors nor vanquished, and that no one will be punished. In that case we must conclude that the persons killed were assassinated and that the government condones the crime!

—There was a revolution in the province of Entre Rios, Argentina, one day last week, the rebels taking possession of several towns after some sharp fighting with the police. After a day or two the movement collapsed, and the chiefs retired to neighboring provinces for the moment. Of course no one will be punished.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* says that it is said in official circles "that the government has acquired from Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co a cruiser which will be the finest vessel of any in the South American fleets. She is said to be of 10,500 tons and to cost £1,000,000. The next we know the poor Argentine will be humbly asking in London for another *monstrum*."

—The mania for increasing the navy continues at Buenos Aires, where purchases of new ironclads and transports are reported. It is worse than folly, for the Argentine is the worst possible kind of a sailor and will never go to sea if he can avoid it. The country will soon be in the predicament of having vessels for which she has no sailors. Perhaps an Italian legion to man the ships would meet the difficulty.

—Several of the "generals" departed from Montevideo have issued a manifesto threatening another revolution. President Cuestas has asked the council of state to cancel their patents, which will probably be done. This should not be left in doubt a single moment. Uruguay can dispense with the services of a score or two of "generals" without feeling it, and it would be a very wholesome rule to establish that dismissal from service immediately follows mutiny or insurrection.

—A capitano who spent twenty-five years in the glorious Italian army—without, strange to say, having become a *generale*—has gone up to Rosario to organize an Italian Legion. Nobody has gone to Rosario yet to organize a locust campaign. Why not offer the job to the *capitano* and his legion? As an Argentine patriot said two days ago to the writer: "Sir, we have made Argentine troops kill locusts, and what is work good enough for an Argentine veteran ought to be good enough for any other veteran." We are of the same opinion ourselves. By all means, then, let the Italian Legion take the field after the locusts.—*Southern Cross*.

—In the year 1897 there were apprehended 5,645 criminals in the city of Buenos Aires. Of these 40 were Germans, 1,938 Argentines, 861 Spanish, 167 French, 37 British, 2,083 Italians, 303 Uruguayans and 216 of various other nationalities. In comparison to the number of adults, the Argentines convicted are said to outnumber the foreigners. The preponderance of criminality among the Italians is noticeable.

—The period of trial of electric trams, worked on the overhead trolley system, is about to begin. But even in the installation there are difficulties. It was stipulated by the municipality that the cables should be supported by brackets from the walls where possible, and that poles should be used only where the width of the street admitted of such a thing. But the owners of property, it appears, put difficulties in the way of fixing brackets on the walls, and poles are being erected in greater numbers than was at first expected. The case is quite a simple one. It is the duty of the municipality to see that proprietors comply with their orders, and to compel them if necessary to afford the requisite facilities to the tramway company. It is the more reasonable that the municipality should do so, inasmuch as the installation of the tramway system will cheapen the street lighting; and it is the more reasonable that proprietors should accede, inasmuch as the extension of the tramway system will give increased value to their holdings. While on the subject of the electric tram, we should like to suggest that the company ought not to be allowed to make its power station a public nuisance, as it undoubtedly does at present. The dense volumes of smoke which issue from the iron smoke-stack are in themselves annoying, and the soot which is carried by them must be a decided nuisance to all the vicinity. *Buenos Aires*.

(With reference to the latter part of the paragraph, we think it would pay the Buenos Aires people to send a capable man to Rio to inspect the splendid power houses of the Botanical Gardens Electric Tramway Co., at this early stage. The chief electrical engineer is Mr. F. J. Robinson, who is well known in Buenos Aires. The whole of Mr. Robinson's plant is so well arranged that people in the same block are never unpleasantly reminded that there is a power house in the neighborhood.—*Ed.*)

PART RUBBER IN CEYLON.

The *Ceylon Observer* of May 14th published the following official report on the progress of rubber cultivation on the Culloden estate, near Nebola, Ceylon, which will be of interest here in Brazil.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Penideniya, April 13, 1898.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the week ended April and last, I visited the plantations of Para Itanharu at Ellangola and Yattipowa made in 1894-95 by the forest department, and also some of the estates near Nebola, on which a considerable amount of rubber has been planted.

2. The plantations belonging to the forest department are in very good order, and in a year or two many of the trees will be in condition to allow of experiments in tapping being made on them, as is much to be desired.

3. On Culloden estate near Nebola, which I have examined in most detail, thanks to the courtesy of the visiting agent, Mr. Grigson, there are about 30,000 or more trees in very fine order. The older trees were grown from seed or cuttings obtained from Heunatgoda garden. Of recent years the estate has had much seed of its own, and this year their crop is expected to greatly exceed that at the disposal of government.

4. A finer lot of trees than those on this estate and the neighbouring estates it only be difficult to find. The oldest trees are only fourteen years old, but rival the trees twenty-one years old at Heunatgoda. This is partly due to the fact that Culloden trees are more skilfully separated than those at Heunatgoda, being planted among trees at distances of about 30 feet, partly to the more favourable soil and conditions of the Katutura district.

5. A few experimental tappings have been made on the older trees on this estate and have shown very good results, better than those obtained at Heunatgoda, on which the first of profit and loss given in the circular recently issued by this department were based. As at present the demand for seed makes it more profitable to keep the trees for seed, these experiments are not being continued just now.

6. From what I saw of the condition of the trees and the results of these tappings, I am strongly confirmed in my previous opinion that the cultivation of rubber bids fair to prove a profitable industry in Ceylon and a useful adjunct to the larger industry of tea and coconut cultivation.—I am, Sir,

JOHN C. WILLIS, Director.

A William great, with low-bowed head,
Rushed wildly forth to butt—
A moment later he lay dead
With a shattered coconut!
The fellow that he sought to crack,
The victor in the fray,
Turned out to be a football back
Who met the goat half way.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PHLOTAS, PORTO ALFEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Muller Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 Hamburg.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
 Hamburg.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Cassa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Cassa 570.) (Cassa 115)

Draws on:

Germany....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin Neudeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild, Soline, Frankfurt a. M.	and correspondents.
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Hunter & Sons & Co., London.	
France.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neuville & Co., Paris.	
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.	

and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-They,
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Parombuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS
 Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRS 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Meisel & Co., Paris.

LONDON
 (Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Parr's Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.,
 A. Rüffer & Sons.)

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts
every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
 will forward by registered mail and to
 any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for 25,000, 5 dozen boxes for
 125,000 and One dozen boxes for 205,000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits In suspense . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Besterro,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Píotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Harring Brothers & Co Ltd
 LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.
 HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current.

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

CLAPSTONE'S FAVORITE HYMN.

The following hymn was the favorite of the Grand
 Old Man. It was written by his great contemporary,
 Cardinal John Henry Newman.

Praise to the Holiest in the height,
 And in the depth be praise;
 In all His works most wonderful,
 Most sure in all His ways.

O loving wisdom of our God!
 When all was sin and shame,
 A second Adam to the fight
 And to the rescue came.

O wisest love! that flesh and blood,
 Which did in Adam fall,
 Should strive afresh against the foe—
 Should strive and should prevail!

And that a higher gift than grace
 Should flesh and blood refine,
 God's presence and His very self,
 And Essence all-divine.

O generous love! that He, who smote
 In Man for man the foe,
 The double agony in Man
 For man should undergo;

And in the garden secretly,
 And on the cross on high,
 Should teach His brethren, and inspire
 To suffer and to die.

Praise to the Holiest in the height,
 And in the depth be praise;
 In all His works most wonderful,
 Most sure in all His ways.

ADOLESCENT POLITICIANS.

"What infinite bosh!" exclaimed
 Smalwytt after wading through a column
 of congressional invective in regard to
 the row at the Polytechnic School.
 "These boys are treated much too
 seriously. If their mothers would get
 after them with the parental slipper, the
 whole affair would be settled in a twink-
 ling. You see, there is a good deal of
 vanity and latent conceit in a boy's
 nature, and he'll go to any extreme to
 attract notice and create a sensation.
 He likes to be looked at, and to be
 talked about. He'll twist an invisible
 mustache with all the *sang froid* of an
 old campaigner, and feel all the time
 that you are admiring the thing. I was
 a boy myself, once on a time, and I
 know just how it is. I would have
 tripped the good old deacon of our First
 Baptist Church in to the mill-pond any
 day, much as he disliked water, just to
 make people point me out as the
 incorrigible young rogue who did it.
 Boys are pretty much alike everywhere,
 and I presume the Brazilian sample
 hasn't much more judgment, experience
 and information at his disposal than the
 average. And if you want to take the
 conceit out of him, just take no notice
 of him! Let him resolve, and protest,

and declaim, and parade to his heart's
 content—and when he's tired and
 hoarse, call him 'souny' and tell him to
 go home to his mamma. If he gets
 obstreperous, give him a caning.

"It's a queer habit they have in these
 Latin countries—this attaching so much
 importance to the actions and opinions
 of the *estudantes*. All over South America
 they seem to do pretty much as they
 please. And the funny part of it is,
 they all think themselves eminent poli-
 ticians—every mother's son of them.
 Outside the class-rooms they are ever-
 lastingly at it. And the worst feature
 of the problem is that they generally
 take extreme views on almost every
 question. In England when a young
 man dabbles in politics, he generally
 begins by being a radical, while in Ger-
 many and Russia his sentiments chime
 in with socialism. Here in Brazil, he
 appears to drift into jacobinism, the red
 republicanism of the Camille Desmoulins
 type. It's only a symptom, however,
 and if he is not treated too seriously
 he'll soon get over it.

"What I would like to see in this
 country, is a little better appreciation of
 true republican principles, not of the
 Camille Desmoulins type, but of the
 good old New England type. A little
 more solid equality, fewer privileges, and
 a positive belief that the plain citizen,
 without any 'Dr.' or 'colonel' prefixed
 to his name, is equal in rank and privi-
 lege and importance to anyone else. I
 know it's mighty hard to make men act
 up to such a theory in practice, but it's
 the foundation of true republicanism.
 If these *estudantes* could be made to
 understand that the privileges accorded
 to congressmen, and to the military, and
 to matriculated merchants, and to office-
 holders, and to themselves, are all op-
 posed to republican principles; if they
 could be made to feel that soldiers and
 office-holders are merely public servants,
 and that a uniform is nothing but a
 servant's livery, they might take quite a
 different view of the situation. It would
 spoil the spectacular effect of political
 life a little, perhaps, and that might
 divert their attention to something else.
 If there is no excitement and no distinc-
 tion in the business, you won't find
 many *estudantes* hanging around. He'll
 find better sport at the theatres!

"And now that we are on this ques-
 tion of titles I want to say that they
 ought to be forbidden by the constitu-
 tion of every republic. A title should
 simply designate the actual occupant of
 a public office, or position, and nobody
 else should be allowed to use it. Just
 think of half a dozen men in a state
 capital enjoying the title of 'governor'
 when there is only one man actually
 exercising the functions of that office!
 Or just think of the number of 'generals'
 scattered about the little republic of
 Uruguay, where one or two would meet
 all actual requirements. And I've heard
 it said that you can not throw a glass of
 water from a first-floor window into the
 Rua do Ouvidor on a fine sunny after-
 noon, without giving at least a dozen
 'doctors' a bad cold! A plain 'Mr.' is
 the ticket for me. It's an unfailing
 remedy for 'swelled-head' and all the
 varieties of that troublesome disease.
 When I give my card to a stranger, I
 don't frighten him, or raise any social
 barriers by putting 'Dr.' or 'Col.' or
 'M. I. C. E.' to my name; he finds
 nothing but plain 'Mr. Marcus Tullius
 Smalwytt' staring him in the face, and
 he's free to shake hands with me and
 ask me out to take a drink with him at
 once. That's what I call republican
 equality, and in the true republic I'm
 the peer of every other man in the
 country, except the jailer.

"What's that to do with the Poly-
 technic boys?" Just this. Let Brazil-
 ian boys be kept under wholesome
 restraint at home; let them be taught
 to seek their diversions among them-
 selves; and let them know that politics
 is a serious business for serious men,
 without privileges and emoluments and
 titles and spectacular effects,—let them
 understand all this and they'll probably
 settle down to their books and become
 respectable citizens, in time. Get all

such nonsense as 'nobre deputado' and 'ilustre soldado' out of their heads, and make them realize that life after all is a matter of bread and butter rather than of brass buttons and fireworks—and perhaps we shall be making progress."

A TIP ON EXCHANGE.

By NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

Creepcrawl was silently smoking at me across the deal table in my *choupana* yesterday, when somebody "beat palms" at the gate.

I hastily motioned to my companion to hide the whiskey, and also to get off the camp stool, so as to leave the best furniture at the disposal of the visitor.

"There is something in the trap," I whispered excitedly. "It may be a lily, so you had better get under the table."

"Shall I put my pipe out?" asked Creepcrawl.

"By no means," I replied earnestly. "Smoke up all you can."

Creepcrawl raised the picturesque folds of the green cotton table cover—and retired from view while I lit a possible relic of the lost tenant—to give a supernatural flavour to the fumes of Creepcrawl's caviendish.

Peering out through the broken pane, I observed a noble stranger within my gates. He was munching the stump of an extinct cigar, and grumbling out something about, in strong American, the "damned old shelling"—meaning apparently my resilience,—being "as empty as a last year's crow's nest."

"Inside there!" he croaked. "Are you all dead and buried, or what are you so quiet about, any how?"

I hospitably kicked the door open.

"Come right in, sir," said I, addressing him in his own language.

He crossed the modest *quintal*—a sort of "fisherman's walk," two steps and overboard,—and entering, strolled enthusiastically over the luxurious camp stool, which I had placed invitingly in his way. Nevertheless, he spoke not then, but cursed me with his eye.

"Mr. Dewdrop, I presume?" he enquired with a haggard smile, as soon as emotion allowed him utterance.

I bowed in a stately manner, and, taking a step back, leaned with careless grace against the mantle.

"What can I have the pleasure of doing for you?" I asked, rubbing my hands obsequiously.

My visitor glanced in a somewhat disparaging manner round the apartment. The whiskey bottle had been hastily replaced by a human skull, an hour glass, and a Bunsen burner; and I had just had time to slip on a black and white figured dressing gown with a well-looking rent under the arm, before he entered. (You see I cannot be expected to know at a moment's notice just what every fool may happen to want me for. I thought it was magic this one was after.)

"What can you do, any way?" he sniffed, suspiciously.

"I can do *anything*!" exclaimed I with severity. "However, I continued more blandly, "perhaps you have not yet noticed my advertisements."

[Here I indicated three *tabletas* nailed to a tree near my gate post. They were there when I took the shanty; and, as I could not remove them without the aid of a ladder, and all sorts of fog, I decided, as an alternative, to let them remain where they were, and endeavor to carry on the business they referred to. They were in Portuguese, of course; but I here translate them for the benefit of the British colony in Rio.]

Tablet No. I.

Fortunes told, hidden treasure discovered, the future predicted.

Tablet No. II.

Messages took, Carrels shook, And poetry composed on any subject.

Tablet No. III.

Ma ugling done here.

For the mangle I was also indebted to the lost tenant. This machine—"infernal machine" we named it—puzzled me a good deal at first; as, though in the course of my travels I had naturally acquired some slight experience of how to get up linen, the knowledge did not seem to assist me here. I had Creepcrawl in to look at it. He is a bit of an engineer, he tells me. After a careful examination, however, he reported that the mainspring had carried away, and the thing was consequently useless. I lost fabulous sums through this misfortune, as people sent in mauling orders every day, which, of course, it was impossible for me to execute.

My visitor's face assumed an inscrutable expression.

"Well," he said, slowly. "I guess we'll try the lot, and I'll pay up when we get through. But if there's any one of them you can't do, we're quits, ain't it?"

I was too much offended to answer; but my visitor seemed in no way disturbed by my annoyance. He merely glanced again at tablet No. I.

"H'm-h'm—I know my fortune pretty well; and I'm all right for 'hidden treasure,' for

I've got a whole panel of lottery tickets in my pocket. But the 'future'—say, stranger—what will exchange be *this day three years*?"

This was my cue. I instantly rose to my full height, held a white handkerchief round my head and jaws, and another round those of my guest; and, covering the window with a shouch-brimmed black lillycock hat I veiled when interviewing poetical customers, thus plunged the room into darkness. I next lit the Bunsen burner with a coloured match, and, striking a Mephistophelean attitude, placed my right hand on the skull.

"Say, mister," said the stranger, "what do you reckon you are going to get out of that thing?"

"Merely the rate of exchange you asked for," I answered, trifly; proceeding, unbeknownst like, to spread some salt on a cracked dinner plate which the lost tenant had forgotten, and to swirl it with whiskey.

"Well, if that's so, I guess you upine there's more knowledge in that old skull than there is in your own,—hay?"

A ripple of low mucking laughter arose from beneath the table. My visitor only saw the skull grinning at him. Apparently he thought the sound proceeded from within its empty jaws.

"Snakes!" he muttered, uneasily, "what in thunder's that?"

"Silence, for your life!" I whispered. "Tighten the handkerchief round your jaw. HE is around here somewhere!"

I dawsed the Bunsen, and put a green match to the saline mixture. By its hellish glimmer,—or faces tied up in white, and the tips of the handkerchiefs hanging over the mazes of our necks—we looked like a brace of "stiffies" out for a holiday.

With a dramatic flourish of my arm I suddenly drew my guest's attention to a number of pictures ranged round the walls of the room—the property of the last tenant. They were portraits cut out of the *Paiz*, and other newspapers, and appeared to be copies of etchings done with a blacking brush on a white washed back door, by eminent Brazilian artists. They represented Brazil's most illustrious, most excellent, most patriotic, most trustworthy, republican citizens.

"All blacked with the same brush," cried I, triumphantly. "Would you believe it? *Viva a republica*! Then I add in a lower voice, *«Espero receber mais»*."

I read their names aloud:

"Deodoro da Fonseca, Floriano Peixoto, Custodio de Mello, Manuel Victorino, Quintino Bocayuva, Glycerio."

"What is shonted my visitor, 'will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?'"

"You bet it *will* chuckled a fiendish voice, apparently close to his elbow!

The corpse light was burning low. Our shadows, huge, but gradually fading, were still visible in the walls of the chamber.

I swung round towards my guest, opening my eyes to their fullest extent and waggling a skinny forefinger towards the skull.

"There! I gurgled in sepulchral tones; who you see anything?"

"No, nothing," he muttered wearily. "Nothing at all."

"Just so," retorted I with a diabolical sneer; "and that is your answer. That is what exchange will be *this day three years*!"

In Germany, says a tobacco journal, in 1975 there were consumed 152,440,000 cigarettes. In seven years the consumption rose to 600,000,000, but in the five succeeding years it rose to a thousand millions, and in 1897 to over one thousand two hundred millions. In Austria-Hungary the consumption of cigarettes amounted in 1890 to 1,038,000,000; in 1891 to 1,211,000,000; and in 1896 to over 2,000,000,000. That the cigarette consumption doubled in five years in Austria-Hungary is not surprising, for the cigars made by the Austrian regime are excessively and correspondingly dear. But the rapid increase in the consumption of cigarettes in Germany must be ascribed rather to fashion than to any other cause, for Germany is producing a very fair and very cheap cigar.—*L.E.*

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office. Subscription, 20s. per annum.

Missing Friends.

The British consular will be glad to receive information of the following:
Rum: waw, Frederick—Actual and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898, is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

No. 40, George W. H.—25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium build, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

Evo, Patrick and James—who left County Wexford, Ireland, about 30 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, 1898.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO.

leg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Chateau d'Arice and "Monsieur" in barrels ready for bottling.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,

RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

Isolated Fever Ward.

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be treated at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially arranged for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital runs both and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General Ward.... 15\$000 a day

Private room.... 20\$000 ..

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance (extra).

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician in charge, the RAYMOND RACON, No. 7, Rua do Rio de Janeiro, or to the Treasurer, No. 50, Rua do Matip, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Condição.

WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of monumental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Such a sale by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. CURRIE & Co.
Rochester, New York
United States of America.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse power and the other of 6 horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

THEODOLITE FOR SALE.

Five inch Theodolite by Cassella, quite new. Apply to St. Teixeira, Civil Improvements Co., 31 Rua Santa Luiza.

NOTICE.

The undersigned (younger son of John Angell of Manchester formerly of London, and of the late Margaret Thompson formerly of Glasgow), whose registered birth name was William Allan Angell, hereby requests his friends, and others whom it may concern, to note that he has adopted, and will continue exclusively to use as his name, for several years past, for all purposes, in legal and other documents, the abbreviated name and signature of

WILLIAM ANGELL

Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1898.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Thursday the 24th instant at 7.30 pm in the Mission premises, 50 Rua da Conceição (formerly Rua da Imperatriz). From 7.30 pm onwards, singing, lectures, etc. Admission free.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Public School and University man will prepare for entrance to Public School in England. Address "Cantab." Rio de Janeiro.

Brazilian Cyclists should note that the specially made

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

Are constructed to successfully cope with the heavy conditions of wear and heat they are subjected to in this country. Results have proved the success of Tropical Dunlop Tyres all over the world—they are guaranteed against all defective work and material for twelve months, and we make a point of interpreting this guarantee in the most liberal spirit.

When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.



Trade-mark

Correspondence invited.—all applications to be made to

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.,

ENGLAND.

"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898" post free on application.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetel)

Telephone No. 3,004

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned beach of Ilhéu, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms neatly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water closets, drinking water filtered by the fastest system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tables—service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly refitted and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewage, flushing tanks, and circulating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and equipped throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The bath-house likewise has improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every five minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasant Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Selva-Serra tramway, Santa Theresa is reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, sea, and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malarial. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and men of affairs.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTES.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the hotel and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has acquired that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with fine views of all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful garden, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large dining-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURE GROUND

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone No. 806

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town clearing the Largo de Catoca close to the doors of this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fined wines and liquors. Sumptuous shower and warm baths. Finest food, temperate bracing and invigorating. No health treat in the world is better. For further information apply to

PROPRIETOR MENTES.

ASSEMBLEIA 52,

Telephone 206.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 16.—Telegrams from New York leave no doubt that Santiago de Cuba has actually surrendered, that General Shafter holds the position and that Admiral Sampson's fleet have entered the harbor. The terms of capitulation appear to have been that the Spaniards should evacuate Santiago, and leave all the territory east of a line drawn from Aserradero to Sagua Tancum passing through Pinar del Rio, in the hands of the Americans. (This leaves the eastern extremity of Cuba in the undisputed possession of the Americans. The map in our office will convey a clearer idea to those of our readers who can call and inspect it.) The U. S. government will send all the Spanish troops within that territory to Spain and allow them to keep their arms. A commission composed of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Capt. Wiley, who have been nominated by General Miles; and the British vice-consul, Mr. Mason, General Tolon and the chief of staff, who have been nominated by General Toral, are watching the interests of both sides and exacting a strict adherence to the terms of the capitulation.

After a cabinet council at the White House, Mr. Day announced to representatives of the press that Spain had made no proposals of peace either directly or indirectly up to that day. President McKinley, thinking those who congratulated him on the capitulation of Santiago said he hoped to conclude terms of peace shortly and before more blood had been uselessly shed.

The doctors report that the yellow fever epidemic has broken out amongst the troops in Santiago.

Mr. Long confirms the statement that Admiral Watson's squadron is to be sent to the coast of Spain within a few days.

A member of the cabinet informed the press that, within ten days, 25,000 men will be on their way to Puerto Rico.

JULY 17.—The surrender of Santiago is now known to have been made with the full consent of Marshal Blanco, but it is felt that the capitulation still awaits the sanction of the Spanish government. (The fighting generals in the field decide these matters, and not the feather bed generals at home at ease.) The men have delivered up their arms, but the officers have been allowed to retain their swords. The Spaniards have given every help to the Americans to destroy the mines defending the harbor of Santiago. The prisoners of war must all be sent home within 15 days, according to orders received from headquarters. The American soldiers who seem proof against yellow fever are policing the streets of Santiago, and those that seem susceptible are quartered on the heights commanding the town.

As neither the English minister nor the French minister were acceptable to both parties as intermediaries in the war, the Mexican minister in Washington has been selected as the intermediary through which Spain will make its proposals of peace. (Naturally, when Spain makes its first official proposals, the services of outsiders will be dispensed with.)

A tremendous sensation was caused in New York on receipt of the news published by the *World* that the United States had accepted the terms of the 71st regiment of volunteers had thrown up their positions in front of San Juan de Puerto Rico, and that the command devolving on Capt. Rafferty, he led a successful assault in the place, but did not gain admission. (Yellow journalism in the United States can even go that length.)

JULY 18.—The price of the passages of the repatriated Spanish troops has been fixed at 45 dollars per head. The Spanish government has given an indirect communication that it would be preferable to return these men in sections, to prevent the cholera in Spain.

Telegrams from Santiago say that the ceremony of taking possession of that town was most imposing. The arms of the Spaniards have been taken from them, and all their ammunition has been delivered. Almost the whole of the captured cannons are in good condition. The American squadron exploded all the mines in Santiago harbor before entering. The Red Cross society are giving relief to the people of the town, and vessels loaded with food are daily expected. Calisto Garcia says he has implicit faith in the word of the American government, and so continues to give the victors his loyal support. The small Spanish garrisons at the eastern side of the island are cut off from all communication with Marshal Blanco, and are expected to surrender within a few days. Guanatanamo still holds out bravely against the Cubans which are besieging it under General Perez, but its fall is only a question of days.

On Monday last the bombardment of Manzanillo took place and three Spanish transports were set on fire. Seven American vessels took part in the action. The Spaniards sunk two gunboats, it is said, to make the defence of the harbor more secure.

Admiral Cervera and 45 officers of his late squadron are in Annapolis and allowed their liberty on parole. The sailors are in Portsmouth, N. H., with four officers, ten doctors and two chaplains. The 48 wounded are being treated in the hospital at Norfolk.

It is reported that a subscription is being got up in Tampa to purchase a house there for Admiral Cervera as a token of esteem for his gallant gallantry towards the brave opponents who sank the *Merrimac*.

Spain.

JULY 16.—Telegrams published by *El Imparcial* from Havana say that yesterday the struggle seemed to be of momentary duration, but to-day it appears only a question of days. The inhabitants of Havana think peace is inevitable within a short while, and rejoice in the belief. The only opponent to peace is Marshal Blanco, who says that Spaniards owe still greater sacrifices to Spain.

General Toral's last telegram to Spain before capitulating said that in the recent fighting the Spaniards had lost 4,000 in killed and wounded including 55 officers.

JULY 18.—A telegram from Marshal Blanco, received by the government, gave official confirmation of the surrender of Santiago. A cabinet council was summoned in great haste, and the agitation amongst the people is expected to give rise to great disorders.

The military censorship which is established throughout the whole of Spain prohibits the despatch of telegrams or the publication of news concerning the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera.

The American fleet under Commodore Watson is expected daily off the Spanish coast. The inhabitants of Cadix, Algeciras and Tarifa have for the most part, fled into the interior to avoid the expected bombardment.

Great Britain.

JULY 16.—The *Times* is of opinion that the repatriation of Cervera and his sailors, and of Toral and his men must necessarily cause an impression throughout Spain which will be conducive to Sagasta's policy of peace. It adds that the active preparations of the Americans to send a fleet to the coast of Spain are likely to hasten proposals of peace on the part of the Spanish government.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that trouble is likely to arise about the terms of the evacuation of Santiago, as General Toral insisted on the conditions of surrender being subject to the approval of Marshal Blanco, while General Shafter insisted on a complete surrender of the place with the one condition that the Spaniards should retain their arms.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Madrid saying that Spain will propose peace on terms of the immediate evacuation of Cuba, leaving the occupation of other points for discussion.

JULY 18.—Telegrams published in London announce the fact the Stars and Stripes have been hoisted over the governor's palace in Santiago and saluted with 25 guns. Also that the assaults on Santiago cost the United States 5,000 men killed, wounded and sick.

The squadron commanded by Admiral Watson is composed of 20 ships of war of all classes, of which five are fast cruisers.

NOTICE OF PROTEST.

Dr. Golofredo Xavier da Cunha, federal judge of the Federal District.

Makes known to those to whom the present advertisement shall come, that in behalf of William Harper, captain of the British steamer *Yoruba*, has been required of me a protest in accordance with a petition of the following tenor:—Most Illustrious and Excellent District Judge of the Federal District, William Harper, captain of the British steamer *Yoruba*, of the port of Liverpool, says that having arrived in this port on the 10th day of June last, proceeding from Grimsby, with a cargo of coal consigned to the *Sociedad Anonima de Gaz* of this city, and terminating on the 23rd day of the same month all the operations relative to the discharge and clearance of his steamer to the end of proceeding on the return voyage, he was impeded in doing so by not having the competent pass given to him by the Custom House of this Capital, which declared to the applicant that his steamer is detained by order of the Sectional Judge of this district and on the petition of Captain Evaristo Rosas, of the Argentine steamer *Nuevo Colastine*, in security of the loss caused by the British steamer *Mayumba*, in this port, on the 28th day of July, 1896, and on the grounds that both of the steamers *Yoruba* and *Mayumba* belong to the African Steam Ship Company. And because the applicant's steamer had been the object of a distraint first of all illegal, in the terms of article 82 of the *Codigo Commercial*, and destitute of all grounds, because the applicant's steamer does not belong to the said company, as has been perfectly proved in the embargo of third persons opposed by the applicant and already received by this judge, continuing, nevertheless, its detention in this port, because the applicant will not be in any manner subjected to the payment of the security required, he comes with all the rigor of law to protest, as effectively, by the present he does protest, against all prejudices, losses, and damages occasioned by the unjust distraint and consequent detention of his steamer, prejudices whose reimbursement he will collect at any time and in any place whatever, by legal means not only from the said Captain Evaristo Rosas, but also from the proprietors, owners and those otherwise interested in the said steamer *Nuevo Colastine*, and likewise against the authorities who ordered the vexatious measure which occasions the present protest. It is asked, therefore, that according to the terms of this protest, there shall be intimated in regard to it that captain, in the person of his advocate, should be absent, the *procurador* of the Republic, and all other interested parties, through the press, the competent advertisements being posted and published. A favorable response is asked. Dr. J. M. Leitao da Cunha, advocate.

(It was duly stamped). To this petition I give the following dispatch: *D. primero—A. como requer:* Federal District, 12th July, 1898.—*G. Cunha*. And in consequence of this dispatch have been drawn up the terms of the following protest: On this 13th day of the month of July of the year of 1898, in this Federal Capital, in my registry, appeared Dr. Jose Maria Leitao da Cunha, advocate of William Harper, captain of the British steamer *Yoruba*, and says that in the name of his constituent he has protested, as he protests, against all prejudices, losses and damages occasioned by the distraint and consequent detention of said steamer, made at the requisition of Evaristo Rosas, captain of the Argentine steamer *Nuevo Colastine*, from whom he proposes to receive, as well as from the respective proprietors and from the authorities who ordered the measure, the said prejudices, losses and damages; by this protest being intimated the said Captain Evaristo Rosas, in the person of his advocate, and the Dr. *procurador* of the Republic, and all, through the press, all other interested parties; all in conformity with his foregoing petition, which forms an integral part of this *forma* which he signs: 1. Jorge Teixeira de Azevedo, sworn clerk, have written, and I, Henerio Jose Pereira Gaimarães Junior, register, who have undersigned during the impulsion of his associate register.—Dr. Jose Maria Leitao da Cunha. And for due effects I have ordered the issue of the present announcement, by which are intimated all the parties interested in the said steamer *Nuevo Colastine* in all things appearing in the protest above effected. And in order that the notice shall reach all parties, I have ordered to be issued the present which will be published by the press and posted, according to law, by the door-keeper of the court-rooms, who having done this will give a certificate to be included with these documents. Given and issued in this Federal Capital on the 13th of July, 1898. I, Henerio Jose Pereira Gaimarães Junior, who during the impulsion of his associate register, have undersigned. (It was duly stamped).—Golofredo Xavier da Cunha.

(Communicated)

SPORT.

We heartily congratulate Rio on the energy that is manifesting itself over sport of all kinds. Sunday, the 10th July, was quite a record day. The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association were playing a match against the London and Brazilian Bank. The Club Brasileiro de Cricket had 12 men a side in the match. E. Hime vs. C. L. Robinson, whilst the same club sent a team of 6 men for a tennis match against the Western Brazilian Billiard Co. at Copacabana. Add to this that there were lawn tennis being played on the grounds of both clubs and we get a total of some 20 men actively engaged in games. Such a healthy state of things has never before existed in Rio, and it goes far to prove that there is plenty of room for two clubs, a point on which many had their doubts, feeling that they could not both be well supported and fearing an unfriendly rivalry would spring up. We admit that there is a chance of this, but efforts have been made to avoid it and the more fact that many of the players are members of both clubs seems to prove that no disagreeableness can exist. It certainly need not. The existence of two clubs gives opportunities for many members to take an active part, who have been unable to do so before through not being in the first teams and there not being time or ground for more than purely first team matches. The match, E. Hime vs. C. L. Robinson, to which we refer above, was a good example. There was a go and enthusiasm about the match which was enjoyable to see, and there was quite a show of new talent. Other matches of the same class have been arranged on the fixture lists of both clubs and we trust they will have the same happy results.

Wednesday, the 14th July, witnessed one of the most exciting games ever played in Rio, the event being the Club Brasileiro de Cricket vs. the London and River Plate Bank. Play began at 11 a.m. and was to stop at 5 p.m. The Bank made 79 in the first innings and the Club replied with 42. The second innings of the Bank produced 62 and the Club started their second attempt with 99 runs to get to equal and one hour and some minutes to play. The orders were, therefore, to hit everything and the play was fast and exciting. At 5 p.m. the Club had made 90 for 6 wickets, and then the Bank in the most sportsmanlike way offered to finish the game. With the loss of 2 more wickets, the Club made 100 runs and thus won a match which but for the extra play belonged to the Bank. The enthusiasm was great. The Club gave 3 cheers for the Bank team, and carried their captain, E. S. Youle, shoulder-high to the pavilion, manifesting thus their appreciation for his most sportsmanlike action.

We close these general remarks by a special mention of Athletic Sports to be given by the Association on Monday, 15 August: the 100 yds. race, of the special sports committee are Messrs. G. H. Uwin and H. L. Whately, who are hard at work getting entries and subscriptions. Readers please note and help as much as possible.

On Sunday, 17th July, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the two following bowls, Rio Cricket and Athletic Association Base Ball match, and the match of the Club Brasileiro de Cricket, A. Amaral vs. H. Hargreaves. Both matches will take place at a later date.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET vs LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played on Thursday, 14th instant, and proved a most interesting game. The Bank batted first and made 79, of which N. W. Jackson contributed no less than 58. C. A. Conolly, and G. H. Lomas were very cheaply got rid of through being run out, or the score would probably have been much bigger. The innings closed at lunch time and after the interval the Club replied with 42 only. C. B. Mawson's innings of 14 being worthy of mention. The Bank started their second innings with 37 to the good and made 62, their captain (E. S. Youle's) innings of 17 being specially noteworthy. H. Hargreaves contributed a useful 15. The Club started their second attempt with 99 to get to equal and some 50 minutes to do it in. They forced the game from the start, hitting at everything. It was their only chance and result proved they were capable of playing a game rarely seen in Rio. With aid of contributions of 9 from E. A. Roberts, 12 from A. Smythe, 22 from R. H. Robinson, 10 from H. Reeves, 24 from C. B. and 6 from J. B. Mawson, they had 99 up at 5 p.m., time for drawing the stumps. The captain agreed to finish the match and at 5.10 V. Tatam made the winning 72 with 2 wickets to fall.

Bowling against the Bank, A. Smythe, in the whole match, took 7 wickets for 48, W. Ginn 4 for 18 and R. H. Robinson 6 for 51. Bowling for the Bank, C. A. Conolly took 8 wickets for 60 and N. W. Jackson 3 for 45.

283 runs were scored in just 5 hours, which given the slowness of the Paysandu ground was remarkably fast scoring.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

First Innings.	
C. A. Conolly, run out.....	58
S. Francis, b. R. H. Robinson.....	6
N. W. Jackson, not out.....	58
G. H. Lomas, run out.....	0
E. S. Youle, b. Smythe.....	17
E. A. Carré, do.....	0
A. R. Stevens, b. Ginn.....	2
A. E. Ridgway, b. do.....	0
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....	5
C. H. Lloyd, b. do.....	0
W. W. Penlington, b. Smythe.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	79

Second Innings.	
C. A. Conolly, b. R. H. Robinson.....	2
G. H. Lomas, b. Smythe.....	1
N. Jackson, c. b. b. Smythe.....	7
S. Francis, c. b. do.....	2
E. A. Carré, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
E. S. Youle, c. Smythe, b. Ginn.....	17
A. R. Stevens, c. Reeves, b. R. H. Robinson.....	3
H. Hargreaves, b. Ginn.....	15
A. E. Ridgway, c. C. B. Mawson, b. Smythe.....	8
C. H. Lloyd, b. J. B. Mawson.....	1
W. W. Penlington, not out.....	0
Extras.....	6
Total.....	62

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

First Innings.	
V. Tatam, c. Jackson, b. Conolly.....	2
J. B. Mawson, b. Jackson.....	4
H. J. Reeves, c. Ridgway, b. Jackson.....	0
C. L. Robinson, c. Hargreaves, b. Conolly.....	1
C. B. Mawson, b. Jackson.....	14
A. Smythe, c. Lomas, b. Conolly.....	1
H. W. Stacey, do.....	3
E. C. Manners, b. Jackson.....	9
R. H. Robinson, b. do.....	4
A. Roberts, not out.....	4
W. Ginn, c. Hargreaves, b. Conolly.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	42

Second Innings.	
E. A. Roberts, not out.....	9
A. Smythe, b. Conolly.....	12
R. H. Robinson, b. Jackson.....	12
H. W. Stacey, run out.....	0
H. J. Reeves, c. Stevens, b. Jackson.....	10
C. B. Mawson, c. Penlington, b. Conolly.....	14
W. Ginn, b. Jackson.....	5
J. B. Mawson, c. Francis, b. Conolly.....	9
C. L. Robinson, not out.....	3
V. Tatam, not out.....	1
E. C. Manners, did not bat.....	—
Extras.....	15
Total.....	100

—It is all very well to dignify the rising in Montevideo with the title of revolution. In most countries we believe such a breach of military discipline would simply be styled mutiny and would be visited with the punishment which is usually dealt out to mutiny. It may be said that the condition of Uruguay, and the quasi-recognition always extended to military risings there, renders such severe punishment inapplicable. We are inclined to think that the condition of Uruguay calls for severe measures. If the country is not to be always in danger of military terrorism, it will be necessary to curb the power of the military especially when manifested in a self-contradictory form like the present. It is absolutely intolerable that soldiers, who are after all but a kind of police, should be allowed to carry disorder and death into the heart of a city, even if they do not agree with the existing political order. We suppose the Sr. Cuestas did not feel strong enough to order the execution of the offender; but we fear that he thereby showed himself too weak to maintain order.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 19th, 1898.

On the 9th inst. some Polytechnic students undertook to hang up some kind of an effigy, apparently offensive to the police, on a telephone wire passing over the roof of the school edifice. The police delegate of the district took the affair seriously and sent a force to remove the offensive object. To do so the police invaded the school edifice, fought with the students, broke up various classes, caused some slight damages, arrested some students and removed the effigy. A few students are said to have been injured in the row. The acting director of the school then lost his head, closed the school for lack of guarantees and wrote a violent protest against the invasion of the school. The chief of police likewise took the matter seriously, kept the arrested students in jail over night, and neglected to take a dignified and impartial stand in the controversy. Various excitable congressmen, principally Jacobins, at once made themselves prominent in the matter with the object of embarrassing the government, and the ridiculous conflict at once became almost the one subject of discussion in both houses of congress. And, as is the custom, the discussion was at once carried into the columns of the press. The commanding officer of the police brigade, irritated by some allusion to his class by an excited senator, forgot his dignity and made a stinging reply in the press, for which he was immediately removed. The director of the school, the police delegate, various commissions of students, and a great many others have joined in the discussion, which has served only to confuse the question at issue. And besides these, several newspapers have made the subject a pretext for violent attacks upon the police and upon the government. To speak frankly, a trifling students' joke has been magnified into an affair of national importance, and in the hands of a group of agitators has been made an intolerable nuisance. For a bankrupt country to waste a whole week in a pitiful jangle over a stupid joke, is enough to make one despair of the future. Brazil wants a little serious legislation, a little wise economy, a little sober reflection. Instead of this, congress has nothing better to offer than silly discussions of this character! And why, may we not ask, is it not possible to treat such petty affairs in a dignified and sensible way? If the students are insensible to all the proprieties (which is excusable in a group of irresponsible schoolboys), their seniors should make it their business to set them a good example. The Polytechnic School is a

government institution, and its director is an appointee of the President. What is easier and simpler, then, than this? The President, on being informed of serious misbehavior on the part of the students, advises the director that he must repress all such occurrences and maintain good order and discipline in the school. If the director fails, dismiss him at once and appoint another. If this also fails, then close the school. Under no circumstance should the police be used to maintain order and discipline, except in cases of actual violence, when the student should be treated like any other promoter of disorder. The director and faculty are employed to govern the school as well as to teach, and if they fail in this they should be substituted. Under every circumstance they should be made to feel that they are held fully responsible for its discipline and good name. And then, beyond all this, if it is found impossible to maintain the school without constant interventions on the part of obstructive congressmen, steps should be at once taken to transform it into a private school. It can not fail to be highly prejudicial both to the students and to the cause of education to have the matters of school discipline taken into the realm of political discussion and used by political agitators as a means of annoying the government. Politics and political agitation should be carefully kept out of the public schools, and students should be made to feel that their interference in such matters is not desirable.

THE Polytechnic students announce that before returning to their studies they must have a definite solution of the present imbroglio. The taxpayers should demand that the solution shall be not only definite but also radical. The money now spent in maintaining so-called educational establishments that only serve to corrupt the youth of the country would be much better employed in paying interest on the public debt. The government should either enforce discipline and order in its schools, or close them.

ONE of our exchanges says: "The 14th of July, considered politically, is the great date for nations governed by the representative system." This is not true. Is Switzerland under any obligations to that date, or the United States, or one single American republic? The destruction of the Bastille was an incident in a revolt which originated in social causes quite as much as in political. It was the revolt of a down-trodden, brutalized people against class privileges as much as against political tyranny. The date which has most significance for modern republicanism is the 4th of July, which was purely political in character, which affirmed the political equality of all men, which declared for representative institutions, which gave birth to a free republic, the first on the western continent, and which preceded the fall of the Bastille by 13 years.

THE latest incidents in the Zola-Dreyfus case are unfortunately more discreditable to France than the first. Zola has been heavily fined for daring to question a military judgment, and the Brisson cabinet, through Gen. Cavignac, announces that previous decisions in the Dreyfus case will be maintained and no same time Cavignac coolly reads documents in congress contradictory of Dreyfus' guilt which Col. Picquart says are false and which the lawyer employed on the case says were not presented at the original trial. Picquart has now been placed under arrest, and Maître Labori is threatened with prosecution, while, on the other hand, the knavish Bérthier is allowed to go free. As an exhibition of stupid intrigue and blind obstinacy, not to mention the unfeeling cruelty shown to the unfortunate Dreyfus, this affair is without an equal and is certain to cover France with lasting disgrace. It is incredible that a nation so intelligent and progressive as the French certainly are, should submit to so corrupt and disgraceful an intrigue as this.

"It is a curious circumstance," remarked Smaolwyn during our last discussion of the Spanish-American war, "that nearly all the reports about peace originate in Paris. And the joke of it is that Paris doesn't care a straw about peace, as a matter of principle; she only wants to save Spain from the consequences of her temerity in order to save certain Frenchmen from serious loss. You see the Paris bourse has a pretty heavy stake in Spain, not exactly in Spanish castles, but in public loans, and railways, and various other investments. If one little Spanish knock the bourse down into an utter collapse, all these investments would go the way of the traditional castles we have heard so much of. And that would not suit Paris at all, you see! This is the reason they are so anxious for peace, and so solicitous for the protection of poor old Spain's honor and

territory. If anything is left, France will be after it in a jiffy. If the Americans fail to retain the Philippines, France will have them before the American garrison is back in San Francisco, and don't you forget it! That's the way she treated China yesterday, and that's the way she'll treat Spain to-morrow."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 11.—Nearly the whole of the time both in the Senate and in the chamber of deputies was occupied in discussing the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. In both houses the debates were stormy and the proceedings became so disorderly that the sitting had to be temporarily suspended. In the chamber of deputies the may bill was voted in and discussion without debate.

JULY 12.—Senate.—The disturbances at the Polytechnic School continued to occupy the attention of the Senate. There arrived from the chamber of deputies the bill voted by that house on government railway freight and passenger rates.

JULY 13.—Senate.—The Senate continued to discuss the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. Senator Bernardino de Menezes, alluding to threats of Col. Carlos Soares, said that, if the Senate is unable to protect him, he will take refuge at a foreign legation. The committee on the constitution reported in favor of granting permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro, accused of having taken part in a plot for the murder of President Prudente de Alencar. — Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber continued to discuss the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. In the gallery a son of Dr. João Barbalho, judge of the supreme court, was arrested by a policeman for disturbing the proceedings. He was immediately set at liberty by the chair, who censured the policeman for making the arrest without his order.

JULY 15.—Senate.—The Senate still continued to discuss the disturbances at the Polytechnic School. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the payment of Italian claims. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras moved to inquire whether the government is aware that the Bahia state government is promoting the discredit of authority by giving permits for removing sand from Prado.

JULY 16.—Senate.—The disturbances at the Polytechnic School were again discussed. Senator Ottonio moved to ask the government for information in regard to the famling scheme.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The thermometer is said to have registered 1 degree below zero, Centigrade, at Sorocaba, São Paulo, on the morning of the 6th inst.

—On the 17th inst. the paper factory at Pará was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 600,000\$, of which 460,000\$ was covered by insurance.

—Judge Alcides Lima has again been indicted by the criminal superior court at Portos Alegre. He will come to Rio de Janeiro, it is said, to defend himself before the supreme court.

—At Bigaré the officers of the 11th regiment of cavalry have stated through the press that Gen. Argollo was not authorized to represent them in the procession to Marshal Floriano Peixoto's grave on the 29th ult.

—A kitchen-garden at Uberaba has recently produced two large sweet potatoes, one weighing 5 kilos (11 lbs.) and the other 8 kilos (17 1/2 lbs.). With such a soil it is worse than folly to import such articles of food.

—The state government of Goias, which is unable to support itself without federal aid, has had plans prepared for a great edifice destined as a normal school, lycæum and offices of the director of public instruction.

—A police soldier was found in an unrequited place in São Paulo on the 13th inst. with two serious knife wounds in the abdomen. He says he was attacked by four Italians, unknown to him, who ran away after stabbing him.

—At Pará on the 17th inst. an Italian named Urbani was arrested on the charge of being the author of the celebrated robbery of 300,000\$ worth of jewelry from the Pendola American. On the same day was arrested in that city Carletto, who had robbed Frank Brown in Rio de Janeiro and killed a man named Faggioni in São Paulo.

—Some time ago the São Paulo journals called attention to the bad condition of the Chá viaduct and induced the municipal council to undertake the needed repairs. The council consulted certain experts, who they are not stated, by whom it was estimated that the upper and under surfaces of the viaduct could be repaired for a little over 28,000\$. The estimated cost was accordingly voted, and the repairs were begun. Now, the work is said to be only half finished, but the appropriation has been exhausted, and as much more will be required. The *Commercio* says that one of two things is certain—either the engineer made a mistake in his calculations, or the money has been wasted.

—Matriculations in the agricultural school at Uberaba, Minas, can be made between the 15th and 31st inst. Candidates for admission must be over 15 years of age, must have been vaccinated within the last five years, and must have passed examinations in Portuguese, French, Brazilian and general history and geography, elementary mathematics and outlines of cosmography.

—During the recent inundations in Rio Grande do Sul, the city of Pelotas was compelled to resort to kerosene for public and private lighting because the gasworks were flooded by the Rio S. Gangaço. The buildings were completely submerged by water. It was expected that the interruption would last about 15 days. During the inundation of 1889 the gasworks were closed for 30 days.

—During the past fortnight heavy rains have fallen throughout the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and disastrous inundations have occurred at various points. Pelotas, Porto Alegre and various other towns have suffered great prejudices, and in some places factories were stopped for a long time by the invasion of the water. On the 16th another flood occurred, which is said to be even more prejudicial than the preceding ones.

—The São Paulo penitentiary has already a very fair record for occasions, and it was only through accident that another one is not added to the record. Some days ago a stranger presented himself to the director with a request that a tin cased he was carrying might be presented to one of the prisoners. He said the tin contained vinegar, which was found to be the fact. It was noticed that the prisoners were greatly pleased with the arrival of the vinegar, but nothing could be worked out of them. Later on the same stranger brought another tin of vinegar, and this time the director resolved to investigate the matter a little more fully. He poured out the vinegar, which only filled an ordinary glass, although the tin appeared to hold two litres. He cut the tin division, and found the lower part filled with milk. This he concluded, was to be used to make the sentinels drunk to facilitate an escape. Of course the prisoners could not have wanted a drink themselves!

—Having failed to secure a seat in the national senate, ex-Gov. Edmundo Ribeiro has now, says a Pará telegram of the 16th inst., been elected president of the state legislature of Amazonas. From other telegrams of the same date, it would appear that this is the beginning of a conspiracy to seize the governorship of that state. One telegram says that acting Governor Ramalho will ask for a leave of absence, during which Dr. Edmundo Ribeiro will assume the government. And another says that the legislature has voted a resolution fixing a period of 15 days for Gov. Edmundo Ribeiro in Europe) to return to Manaus. Should he not have returned at the expiration of that period (which is physically impossible) he will be declared to have abandoned the governorship, which will then pass to the aforesaid Dr. Edmundo Ribeiro. It's a very pretty intrigue, surely!

FOOTBALL.

S. PAULO A. C. vs. S. P. RAILWAY A. C.

The above match under Association Rules was played last Sunday (July 18th) on the ground of the former, and after 60 minutes play resulted in an easy win for the home team by 3 goals to nil.

Play during the first half was mostly confined to the Railway goal, but out of innumerable chances the Club only managed to score twice. This was greatly owing to the splendid goal-keeping of Stewart for the Railway. The second part was almost a repetition of the first 30 minutes with this difference, that all the players seemed to be pretty well played out, and in consequence this half was much slower than the preceding 30 minutes.

For the winners Miller played in his usual style and was responsible for all the goals. Taylor at back was quite safe and seldom allowed any of the opposing forwards near Crewe in goal.

The Railway men played much better than was anticipated as they are mostly Rugby players, but it is hoped that in the return match they will be better able to hold their own, and if not win, at least give the S. P. A. C. a very hard game.

Mr. Wood acted as referee to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

The following were the teams:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB:

Goal:—Crewe;
Backs:—Lamont and Taylor;
1/2 Backs:—Blacklock, Benn and A. N. Other;

Forwards:—Nobling, Sparkes, Miller, King and Jeffreys.

S. P. RAILWAY A. C.

Goal:—Stewart;
Backs:—Knight and Wyatt;
1/2 Backs:—Webster, Finlayson and Duffield;

Forwards:—Marshall, Howe, Shaw, King and Mawson.

SANTOS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports this year at Santos have been fixed for the 14th August, and are likely to prove a greater success this year than ever. This is the ninth annual meeting of the Santos Athletic Club, and the programme we publish below is sufficient evidence of the desire of the committee to give both athletes and visitors a splendid time. We trust that Jupiter Pluvius will be in a propitious humor that day, and we only regret that our staff is so deeply engaged at that time that we will not be able to send a representative to Santos. We hope, however, to make such arrangements as will ensure a full report of the sports.

The events will be as follows:

Throwing the Cricket Ball, open.
Putting the Weight, open.
Long Jump, open.
Walking Race, one mile, open.
1/4 Mile Flat Race, Handicap, open.
Pole Jump, open.
Tug-of-War, married vs. single.
High Jump, open.
100 Yards Flat Race, open.
Bicycle Race, about 2 miles, open.
Boys Race for Boys under thirteen.
Three-Legged Race, open.
Sack Race, 100 yards, open.
Girls Race.
Jensen Donkey Race, 100 yards, open.
Married Men's Race, open to members of S. A. C. only.
120 Yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup), open to members of S. A. C. only.
The entrance fee for members of the S. A. C. is \$3000, and for others \$6000. All entries for the above events must be made to the Hon. Secretary on or before August 5th.
The present holder of the challenge cup is Mr. C. G. Vieira.
The hon. secretary is Mr. A. Kenlman, and his address is Caixa 20, Santos.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We are informed that the Leopoldina company is about to remove from its present quarters to Rua do Candelaria.

—The establishment organ at Porto Alegre, the *Federpho*, has opened an attack on the new management of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan railway. This was naturally expected, and it will be appreciated at its true value.

—On the 17th inst. the explosion of a mine in tunnel N. 5 on the new line of the S. Paulo railway in construction near Santos, killed three workmen, severely wounded three others and slightly wounded seven. No damage is said to have resulted to the tunnel.

—After the publication of the representative of residents of Bello Horizonte in regard to an account for mutual traffic with the Central railway, it was immediately announced that the said account would be signed in a few days, and that Dr. Passos has manifested the best wishes in regard to the matter.

—We learn from the River Plate papers that Mr. D. W. Goddard, who has been in charge of the gas and electric light plant of the Western Railway of Buenos Aires, has been appointed assistant locomotive superintendent of the Leopoldina railway, under Mr. H. Boquet, who is also from Argentina. Mr. Goddard is looked to leave Buenos Aires by the R. M. S. *Clyde* on the 27th inst.

—The last annual report of the Compagnie Générale de Chemins de fer Brésiliens for 1897, has come to hand. It shows the gross receipts for the Paranaíba-Curitiba line to have been 4,878,343.72 francs, and the working expenses 2,529,672.50 francs during the year. The net profit was 2,348,671.20 francs, the working expenses being 51.8 per cent of the gross receipts. There was a falling off in the traffic receipts of 699,315.13 francs as compared with the previous year, and an increase of working expenses of 349.52 francs. As far as the gross receipts is concerned the decrease is in a great measure explained by the fall in exchange operating largely on the paper amount when exchanged into standard values. The extensions, which measure 306 kilometres to the 111 kilometres of the trunk line, show gross receipts of 4,310,117.78 francs against working expenses of 2,579,020.08 francs. This left the net receipts at 1,731,097.70 francs for the year with a decrease of 118,017.72 francs as compared with the previous year, while the working expenses compared with 1897 show an increase of 0.90%. The whole credit balance at the end of the year was 1,991,114.76 francs, out of which it was proposed to pay 4% per share, and carry forward, 1,591,114.76 francs.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio on the 16th inst. by the *Buffon* were Mr. Albert Cooper for Pernambuco; Counselor G. E. da Costa and Mr. V. T. Veiga for Bahia.

—A Washington telegram of the 17th inst. says that the secretary of war has given orders for the destruction of the submarine mines placed at the entrances of various American ports. The destruction of the Spanish fleets renders it unnecessary to continue such means of defence.

—United States naval officers have expressed favorable opinions of the fighting powers of the new cruiser *New Orleans*, ex-*Amazonas*, which was constructed for Brazil in England.

—The passengers who arrived by the Sud Americanische liner *Bahilonga* on the 15th inst. were Messrs. José Ribeiro de Paiva, Thoms Trussardi, and Capt. Antonio Mathews D. de Fernalmb.

—The following passengers landed at Rio on the 11th inst. from the s.s. *Buffon*: Rev. J. L. Bruce, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Bena and 2 children, Mrs. Eda Kause, Mr. Candido Pennade Voz, Mr. Antonio Mattoso and wife, and Messrs. W. H. Ford, J. W. Ralldhorn, D. J. Buckley and Beuto Baza d'Arajo.

—The U. S. gunboat *Maritella*, which left this port May 14 (2) for the United States, arrived at Key-West on June 11, after an uneventful voyage. Being a slow vessel, the *Maritella* was left behind by the *Oregon* during the voyage home. Up to the present time we have seen no notice of the *Nichero*.

—Owing to a slump in the rate to Rio, there has been slightly more activity in looking for cargoes. The rate for grain has dropped to 108, both from up-river and below-river ports, and 118 for flour to Santos. Corn shipments are now going forward, the duration of the voyage being considered too short to injure the corn, which is not, as yet, in a fit condition to ship. The cargo offering feels the regular firms calling at Brazilian ports, and as rates payable above the figure obtained for European destination, they take as much Brazilian cargo as possible and thus contribute to stay the further collapse of the European rate, which has now fallen to ballast-rate. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The case of the crew of the *Greylands* is exciting great indignation against the police authorities in Argentina. For defending themselves against two drunken firemen armed with knives two of the officers and five of the crew were arrested seven weeks ago and were kept in prison without trial up to the date of our last advice. It is no wonder that sixteen captains of vessels in the port have humbled in a protest against this barbaric, uncivilized treatment, and are putting pressure on the acting British consul. But the pith of the question is that the consul should not need pressure in such a case. He should have played off his own bat. If his action is not immediately effective, telegraphic notice should at once be given to the foreign office and to the M. P. for the vessel's home port. The Argentine police system is so inefficient that a stiff reprimand is needed, and here is the chance.

—The abuse of authority by the *Buchea* Aires police is a subject of which many have had to complain, and no one more than the British sailor, who is as a rule able to look after himself, but who is helpless against such scoundrelous injustice as that which has been committed in the case of the steamer *Greylands*. We are not surprised that a large number of captains have united in protesting against the conduct of the port and police authorities, and we trust that if the matter is not settled at once they will also cause enquiry to be made into the conduct of the British consulate here. Seven officers and men of this steamer have been imprisoned and kept in prison for no other offence than that of defending their lives against two drunken scoundrels of firemen, whom the police were afraid, or at least unwilling to tackle. We trust that no stone will be left unturned to sift the case at once, and to go a little deeper than the present instance, in order to ensure the proper treatment of foreign officers and crews for the future. The case brings out another grave defect in the prison arrangements here. Neither in the police offices, central and branch, nor in the prison itself, are prisoners treated with ordinary decency and humanity. The old offenders, who are up for a long term, are tolerably well off; but men who are simply under detention, and who are just as likely to be innocent as not, have no sleeping accommodation, and no food that is eatable, unless it is supplied from outside by their friends. Let the imprisoned men be heard and dismissed, with a very ample apology for the treatment which they have received. After this is done, the case is one that concerns in the first place the credit of the British Consulate, in the second the interests of all foreign steamers, and in the last the claims of the Argentine Republic to be regarded as a civilized country. —*Review*, Buenos Aires (We wonder if the Argentine powers that be wish to promote a shipping strike as well as railway strikes. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse. Ed.)

LOCAL NOTES

—President Prudente de Moraes has vetoed the bill passed by congress on court holidays.

—The new minister from Uruguay, Sr. Blas Vidal, was formally presented to the President yesterday.

—A new French periodical was issued here on the 15th inst. under the title of *Revue Franco-Brasileira*.

—We hear that the City Club is arranging to maintain a reading-room in connection with its bar and café.

—It is stated that the first number of Senator Ray Barbosa's journal, *A Imprensa*, will be published on the 1st prox.

—The minister of foreign affairs, Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira, will give a breakfast to the diplomatic corps on the 23rd inst. at his residence in Todos Santos.

—Neglecting top and kite and hook, Parents and nurses they forsook, To play with politics they undertook, And all Olympians to the centre shook!

—On the 12th inst., Dr. Asclepiades Junior gave a banquet to Gen. Dionysio Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs, and to Dr. Alberto Fialho, Brazilian minister to Uruguay.

—In a survey held on the Polytechnic School by order of the sectional court, the damage caused to building and furniture by the disturbances on the 9th inst. is estimated at 2,000\$.

—The thieves broke into a cutler's shop on Rua da Carioca on the morning of the 16th and carried off 84 revolvers and some razors and scissors. They were evidently preparing for some patriotic manifestation.

—Two soldiers of the 10th battalion quarrelled and fought on the morning of the 16th and one of them had a knife inserted below the belt in the usual manner, retiring afterwards to the hospital in a hopeless condition.

—When Marcellino Bispo was found hanging in his cell, the three soldiers on duty at the arsenal on that day were arrested and subjected to a court of enquiry. No evidence against them having been obtained, they were set at liberty last Friday.

—After having made a pitiful exhibition of himself in the senate over the Polytechnic middle, Senator Bernardino de Mendonça Sobrinho says that before the calamities of the press he is as unmoved as a son of snow-clad Albidon. "And as dense," we might add, "as a son of ice-cream Kamschaka!"

—What was the matter with the postoffice last Tuesday? There was an American mail in Monday afternoon and an English mail in Tuesday morning, but we received no mail except one English letter until Wednesday. Are the clerks so thick on the ground in the postoffice that there is no room for anyone to do anything?

—The commission of the chamber of deputies charged with reporting on the application for permission to prosecute certain deputies for conspiring against the President's life, has reported in favor of granting the permission solicited. One member opposed, and an absent member is looking over the documents and is expected to decide to-day.

—We beg to call the attention of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons to the fact that, although the period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session terminates in the beginning of September, congress has not yet even begun to discuss the budget. Under these circumstances what confidence can be placed in the government's promise to adopt a policy of thorough retrenchment?

—The *Priz* opposes the trial of the conspirators accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, alleging that the evidence against them was obtained by the police by illegitimate means. It seems to us that this, far from being an argument against the trial, is one more argument in its favor, since the trial will afford an opportunity for exposing the alleged reprehensible methods of the police.

—There will be a meeting of the friends of the Rio Seamen's Mission at the mission rooms, No. 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Rua da Imperatriz, on Thursday evening, 21st inst., at half past seven o'clock. The chair will be taken by Mr. E. A. Bena, who will be supported by various consular officials. It is expected that a large number of ladies and gentlemen will be present, many of them taking part in the entertainment prepared for the occasion.

—On Thursday there were a few slight disturbances on Rua do Ouvidor. On one occasion offensive allusions to the chief of police caused a fight and on another several arrests were made on account of the distribution of printed matter containing similar allusions. Among the arrests was that of a son of Dr. Arthur Rijs, president of the chamber of deputies. After being questioned and held in custody for about three hours the prisoners were set at liberty.

—Many of our readers will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Henry Perrin, which occurred here on the 14th inst. Mr. Perrin had been associated with the English colony for many years and was widely known and esteemed for his many sterling qualities. He was a carpenter and builder, and has been concerned in many constructions in which Englishmen have been interested. He was born at Sevenoaks, Kent, England, on January 13th, 1839, and came to Brazil about 1864.

—Young Verdaunt came to us on Friday 1st to ask what the *Nalicia* meant by saying that "the general minister of war continues guarding the bed." We were simply stupefied for the moment by the question, and before we could collect our scattered wits, he continued: "I didn't know before that they had more than one minister, for of course if there is a general minister there must be one or more special ones. And what in the world is he guarding a bed for? Is he afraid some one will steal it?"

—On the 14th inst. a Spaniard named José Bento dos Reis, living in a lodging-house in Rua da Costa, had a quarrel with his wife. He finally attacked her with a knife, when she ran into an adjoining room occupied by José Lourenço de Almeida, to escape her heroic and courageous husband's arm. Almeida interfered, first to make peace and then to protect the unfortunate woman, when the Spaniard turned on him and plunged the knife into his breast, killing him almost instantly. The Spaniard was arrested while trying to make his escape.

—On the 16th a police delegate and two *peritos* went to the Polytechnic School to investigate the injuries said to have been caused by the police on the 9th, notice of the visit having previously been sent to the director. On their arrival they were met by a number of students, one of whom presented a declaration signed by the students declining to submit to a police investigation. The paper was not altogether courteous in terms, nor was the behavior of the students respectful. The police delegate very properly took no notice of the youngsters.

—We infer from a statement published in the "Varas Noticias" of the *Jornal do Commercio* yesterday that the criticisms by the Buenos Aires press on a letter from that city to the *Ajral* (published on the 4th inst.) were based on a telegram from this city to *La Prensa* in regard to the matter. This *Jornal* characterizes the *Prensa* correspondent's appreciation of the letter as hasty and incorrect. The *Jornal* says that the Buenos Aires journals have by this time been able to compare the letter itself with the sensational telegram which gave it so odious a reputation.

—On Wednesday Col. Carlos Soares published a violent article against Senator Bernardino de Mendonça and on the same day he was relieved of the command of the police brigade and replaced by Col. Manoel Thomé Cordeiro. What could have induced an officer who has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian, to publish an article violating total lack of self-control, is a mystery for which no satisfactory explanation has yet been offered. His hereafter become contaminated by the prevailing insubordination in the army, or is there method in his madness?

—On Thursday afternoon last a group of individuals, carrying heavy sticks, were seen hanging about the doors of the *Jornal do Brazil*. About 6 p.m. Mr. Salvador Nicosa, a reporter on that paper and a well-known correspondent of *La Prensa* (Buenos Aires) and the *New York Herald*, left the office and was at once followed and threatened by the group. He escaped injury by taking refuge in a shop and from there returning to the *Jornal*'s office. The managing editor at once addressed the President on the subject, who promptly took measures to guarantee the *Jornal do Brazil* and Mr. Nicosa against assault, a police official visiting the newspaper office that night for this purpose. The next evening, 15th, Mr. Nicosa was assaulted in the Ouvidor by the same group, and again escaped unhurt by taking refuge in the Café do Rio. A friend of his, Sr. Nelson de Vasconcelos, was less fortunate and was a case well maltreated. On Saturday the *Jornal do Brazil* related the incidents in full, charged the secret police with the assaults, and asserted that the President's guarantee had been disregarded and that the paper considered itself coerced by the police.

—Taking Lieut. Holson as its text the *Debate* lectures Brazilian students on their frivolous conduct. "Here is a young officer," our colleague says, "not older than many of you, who has already covered himself with glory. Why do you not imitate Anglo-Saxon youth and endeavor to prepare yourselves for the serious duties of life, instead of making yourselves ridiculous by insulting ladies and policemen with your silly and reprehensible jokes?" On behalf of our young countrymen we beg that the *Debate* will accept our thanks for the compliment, which, however, justice as well as modesty does not permit us to accept without a disclaimer. If the *Debate* had looked around it, it would have found much nearer home an example which Polytechnic and other students will do well to follow. Where can be found a body of manner or better behaved young men than the Brazilian naval cadets? Like many young men (and old ones, too, for that matter) they doubtless like amusement; but who ever hears of their resorting to ungenteel and disreputable means of obtaining it? The *Debate* would have been more correct if it had said that in all countries students frequently behave badly, but that in Anglo-Saxon countries it is not customary to make a national case of their misdeeds and to encourage and flatter them even when they are roughly handled by the police.

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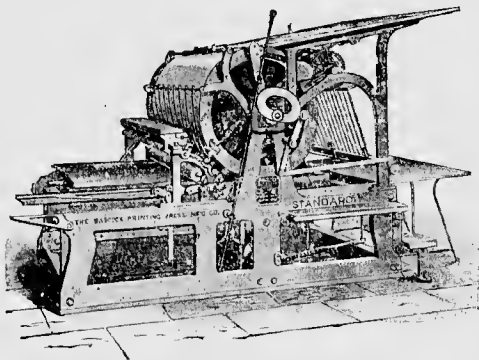
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1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.**THE RIO NEWS.**This paper is now in its 24th year having originally
been published as *The South American Mail and The
Brazilian and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April 1871 when it was
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *THE NEWS* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil and also in Europe and the
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will sail for

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Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiçoe
SILVISO.